The Naval Contractors' Bill Vetoed.

Report on the West Point Disturbances.

The Chorponning Fraud Ventilated.

Congressman Cessna Attempts an Explanation.

Another Effort to Secure the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Message from the President on the Unification of Germany. The President sent to Congress to-day the follow

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

The union of the States of Germany into a form of The union of the States of Germany into a form of government similar, in many respects, to that of the American Union is an event that cannot tail to touch deeply the sympathics of the people of the Canted States. This union has been brought about by the long-continued and persistent erforts of the people, with the deliberate approval of the governments and people of twenty-four of the German States, through their regularly constituted authorities. In it has American people see an attempt to reproduce in Europe some of the best features of our own constantion, with such modifications as the lustery and condution of Germany seem to require. The local governments of the soveral members of the Union are preserved, while the powers conferred upon the caner impart strength for the purposes of set fafefonce without authority to enter upon wars of conquest and ambution. The cherished retailing in its several members the right and power of control of their local interests, habits and institutions. The oringing of great masses of thought the and free people under a single government must tend to make governments what alone they should be—the representatives of the will and the organization of the power of the people. The adoption in Europe of the American system of union under the control and direction of a free neople, caucated to sef-restraint, cannot sail to extend popular institutions and to entage the peaceful influence of American ideas.

The relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and cordial. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is extinsive and

American ideas.

The relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and coronal. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is extensive, and is increasing from year to ear, and the large number of citiens and residents in the United States of German extraction and the continued flow of emigration thence into this country have produced an intimacy of personal and positical intercourse approaching, it not country from which the founders of our government derived their origin. The extent of these intercourse approaching, it not country from which the founders of our government derived their origin. The extent of these interests and the greatness of the German Union seem to require that on the classification of the representatives of this government to foreign Fowers there should no longer be an apparent undervaluation of the importance of the German mission, such as is made in the difference between the compensation allowed by law to the Minister to German and those to Great Britain and France. Their would seem to be a great propriety in placing the representative of this government at Berlin on the same footing with that of its representative at Le don and Faris. The umon of the several States of Germany under one government and the increasing commercial and personal intercourse between the two countries will also add to the labors and responsibilities of the Legation. I, therefore, recommend that the salaries of the Minister and of the Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same amounts as are allowed to those at London and at Paris.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1871. Paris. Washington, Feb. 7, 1871.

Veto Message by the President. The following veto message by the President was

The following veto message by the President was sent to the Senate to-day:

To THE S. NATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I herewith return without my approval the Senate resolution No. 92, entitled "a re-olution for the resident on the resident of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and stam anennery," for the following reasons.—The at of March 2, 1867, four teenth United States statutes at large, page 424, directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of contract ra. &c. (Here the clause is quoted). The present joint resolution transfers the investigation to the Court of Claims, and repeals so much of said act as provides against considering any sliowance in the price of labor or material used unless such advance could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary diligence and brudence on the part of the contractor, it seems to me that the prevision thus repealed is a very reasonable one. It prevents the contractor from receiving any allowance for an advance in the price of labor when he could have avoided that advance by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence. The effect of the repeal will be to relieve contractors from the consequences of their own imprudence and negligence. I see no good reason for thus relieving con ractors who have not exercised ordinary prudence and diligence. In the residence and diligence. In the residence and diligence in their business transactions, reason for thus refleving con ractor excretsed ordinary prudence and di-business transactions, EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 7, 1-71.

Safety on Western Steambonts.
The annual report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels to the Secretary of the Treasury, was transmitted by Mr. Boutwell to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Commerce to-day for their faformation, as it has a bearing upon the importance of the bill now pending before the House committee, entitled "An act for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." Mr. Asaph 8. Bemis, President of the Board, in this report says that the subject of foul water used in steam boliers has hitherto attracted the attention of the board, and a thorough consideration of the subject has elicited facts and data that seem to demand remedial action and means to overcome and surmount the evils and dangers arising therefrom. The boilers upon steamers navigating the Western rivers are subject to deposits of alluvium and calcareous matter, and this matter must remain until the operation of "washing out" at such times as the botters may be at rest. This accumulation becomes a barrier between the plates or flues and the water, forming a non-conductor of heat, and requiring extra fuel and firing to raise it again into suspension when the operation of the bollers is resumed. Under such usage steam bollers rapidly deteriorate, as burning of plates and fuel must necessarily ensue, and, in the judgment of the board, there is no doubt but that many of the explosions that occur are attributable to this cause. After noticing the fact that devices and inventions have been made to surmount these dimenties and strengthen the security of human life on board of vessels propelled by steam, Mr.

The Board has no power under the existing laws The Board has no power under the existing laws to compet the employment of safeguards, however meritortous or beheard their use might prive to only the connection it has been suggested that while Congress is substituting great thoroughlares of commerce and travel it should also provide west for the safety of the lives of the teening initious of hu han beings that will be carried along their routes and lines, and, as this object can only be obtained by force of law, it is urised that Congress should enart a statute competing the use upon all vessels carriina passengers of the most positive appliances of a life-saving character that shall, after practical tests by experts, prove to be essential and indispensably necessary to a complete equipment of such vessels in this respect, and providing also that the inventor of auton appliances as shall come within the true in this respect, and providing also that the inventor of such appliances as shall come within the true intent and meaning of the law shall be paid a reasonable sum for his invention, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury before the acceptance at approval of the device; and, when so obtained, such invention shall belong to the public, and is imployment required upon all American vessels carrying passengers.

In regard to the recent disasters on the Missis sippi the report says: -

alphi the report says:—
A consideration of the subject of a more efficient means of saving life in case of accidental burning or sinking of steamers, especially upon those navigating the rivers and their tributaries flowing into the Guif of Mexico, has led to the adoption by the board of a rule mai will define more clearly the duties of the inspectors and owners or steamers in this respect. The serious disasters that have recently occurred upon the Western waters, involving great sacrifice of life and property, most clearly indicate an apparent linck of ability and discipline on the part of those having charge of the vessels, and that there was a want of life-saving appliances, growing

out of a misconstruction of the law on the part of After discu sing the tenor of the laws enacted by

Congress requiring steamers to carry life-saving apparatus the following rule is promutgated:apparatus the following rule is promulgated:—
All steamers carrying passengers and navigating the invita and their cribataries downs into the Gaif of Mexico. In addition to the life preservers or floats they are now required to carry by section five of the act of August 30, 1852, shall have a suitable rait or raits, float or floats, of dimensions equal to the canacty of the inchoats which the inspectors as authorized to exampt such steamers from carrying under the proviso of section four of the act of Congress of August 30, 1852, provided such hiebouts are omitted.

The report concludes as follows:--

The report concludes as follows:—
The bill now pending in Congress, which emanated from the Treasart bepariment and was thoroughly reviewed and revised by the Bard of Sepervising inspectors at their annual meeting of last year, with explanations and reasons for its various provisions, will if it meets the approval of Congress, prove remedial of all discusses complained of and in effect meet the many necessary requirements for the edicine working of the mappedition service, and provide as wed, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws, for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam. Without the aid of these salutary amendments the service may lose much of its usefulness and importance, as a will be difficult for the government to return capable notes as to properly perform the daties of impoctors without a componsation commensurate increwith.

Report on the West Foint Cadet Ola urbance.

Report on the West Point Cade: Dis'mbance. Representative Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report to-flay, in accordance with a resolution of the Bouse authorizing an investigation into the circumstances of the expulsion of Cadets Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes, and their subsequent enforced resignation from the Muitary Academy, &c. The committee go into a particular history of the subject which led to this result, and

history of the subject which led to this result, and conclude by saying. first, to the officers:

The committee oclieve that the Superinfendent of the Academy and the Commander of the Corps of Cadess failed to properly appreciate the gravity of the offence committed by the first class, and showed a disposition to avoid a proper investigation and punishment of the gross breach of discipline and violation of the regulations committed by the class, in their urgent recommendations for the immediate acceptance of the resignations of cades Baird and Fieckinger, they disregarded the following regulation of the Academy—use Regulations of the United States Military Academy, page 49 and page 165):

A cade's re limitent fit he under as must be second.

tion of the Academy—see Regulations of the United States Military Academy, page 40 and page 145):—

A cadet's reignation, if he be under age must reaccompanied by a written conson of his parent or goardan.

Their conduct in advising these cadets to resign before any nonce had been taken of or investigation of dered into the outrage of which they had been the victims is consurable, their failure to take prompt action for the punishment of the offending class by arresting the gunty cadets and preferring charges against them for a court martial, their official expression of a belief that the class were actuated by good motives in their unlawful action, and their continuance of the first class on duty as cadet officers to caforce the discipline of the Academy, amount, in the opinion of the committee, to a verbal sanction of the ribust proceedings of the class, and an encouragement of the repetition of the onence. The position thus assumed by the outers is subversive to the discipline of the Academy, it will, if manualized, place the government of the institution in the hands of the life it cases whenever they see his to constitute themselves judges of the debluquencies of the infirst class whenever they see his to constitute themselves judges of the debluquencies of the infirst class whenever they see his to constitute themselves judges of the debluquencies of the infirst class whenever they see his to constitute themselves judges of the debluquencies of the infirst class whenever they see his to constitute themselves judges of the debluquencies of the institution in the academy. It will, if manuality places are action is the act that their efforts to manual discapance herefore have not been properly sustained by the authorities at Washington, and that sentences of courts martial providing for the dismissal of cadets have almost universally been remitted.

Second-As to the case of the three ca dets, Baird, Second—As to the case of the three ca dets Batra, Fleckinger and Barnes, your committee believe that they were guity of serious offences against the reputation and discipline of the Academy; but from the circumstances and the characters of the boys they do not believe them destitute of either mandiness or integrity. The two, Baird and Fleckinger, freely admitted their offences. It does not appear that Barnes had sand anything on the subject of the transaction. Your committee believe that the publicity given this affair and their entorced resignations will be a severe junishment, and they should be restored, to take effect in June next. This will cause them a loss of a year in their course, and will be a sufficient guarantee that

ment, and they should be restored, to take effect in Jane hext. This will cause them a loss of a year in their course, and will be a sufficient guarantee that they will not again offend in like manner. The committee would make no exception as to Barnes. This examination, under the circumstances and deficiency as to the result thereot, should not be taken as irrevocable, and he should also be restored. Your committee therefore recommend that Cadets Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes be restored. Your committee therefore recommend that Cadets Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes be restored, to enter the Academy on the commencement of the next academy on the commencement of the first class, your committee, in making a recommendation respecting this class, realize the importance of the subject. This class committed a grave offence; none graver can be committed by an officer or a soidle. Such facilities and to cause a victous influence to emanate therefrom. The offence is the more grave because these cadets have been under military discipline in the Academy, and must lend to destroy its usefulness and to cause a victous influence to emanate therefrom. The offence is the more grave because these cadets have been under military discipline for nearly four years, and would soon graduate to enter the army to assist, so far 2s the army may, to protect the fives and property of cutzens of the country. These cadets could not have been ignorant of their duties nor of the regulations under which they are governed. These they have made their country. These cadets could not have been ignorant of their duties nor of the regulations under which they are governed. These they have been ignorant study since they have been connected with the academy. They themselves assist, as cadet officers, to enforce discipline in the academy and to bring to punishment those who violate the academic regulations. Furthermore, they could not have overlooked or forgotten the academic regulations. The facts in this case show clearly not only a combination and agreement, but that the class did such acts as were directly in violation of the rules of good order and subordination, so pointedly described in paragraph 124, the penalty for a violation of which is dismissal. If this officine is overlooked, how can good order, subordination and discipline be kept up in the lower classes in the academy. Your committee, therefore, believe that the cadets engaged in the disgraceful affair should be severely published, and that any slight punisament will have the effect to aggravate the call instead of proving a remedy. Four years ago a part of the first class took an innocent cadet into their own hands, branded "Thiet" upon him and demined him from the Point. The instigator of the owner was tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to be dismissed, but on application to the authorities at Washington, the sentence was remitted, and the recent outrage must be regarded as in part the fruit of the centency them shown. The committee are of the opinion that the members of the first class who were the lightythen shown. The committee are of the opinion that then shown. The committee are of the opinion that the members of the first class who were the insuga-tions of and leaders in the amair of the 3d of Janu-ary should be at once dismissed from the academy, and that an the other members of the class, who participated in the affair should be tried by court martial and subjected to punishment. Flacy, there-fore, recommend the adoption by the House of the accommension resolution:—

fore, recommend the anothern by the Modes of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend to the Secretary of War to restore Choice Barrd, Flockenger and Barnes to the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect with the beginning of the next academic year, and then permit teem to proceed with the fourth cass without further punishment for the offence hereto ore committed by them.

further puntament for the offence hereto-ore communications.

Resolved, That the house of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the first class were instigators and leaders in the affair of January 3 at the United States Military Academy, and that such leaders and leatingtors be at once dismissed from the Military Academy, and the remaining members of the class capaged in the affair be punished at the discretion of a general court martial to be convened for their trial.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill. The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day took up the bill for the repeal of those sections of the act of July, 1870, relating to the tax on incomes. After a short discussion a vote was taken,

For Repeal—Mesers, Hooper, Kelley, Orth, Mc-Carthy and Brooks, Against Repeal,—Messrs, Maynard, Allison, Biair and Marshall.

Mr. Hooper subsequently reported the bill to the House and made an effort to have it put upon its passage, but objection was made by several of the country members, who will vote against it. Mr. Hooper gave notice that he would move to go into Committee of the Whole immediately after the reading of the journal next Thursday, with a view to getting action on the bill. It will meet with some opposition, especially from those members represent exclusively agricultural constituencies, who do not pay anyy portion of this particular tax, and who are extremely anxious to saddle it upon others who do. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was laid before the Committee yesterday, and afterwards presented to the House and ordered to be printed, does not seem to have had any effect upon the Committee. It is being inthose who sustain the Secretary in his policy of paying off the principal of the public debt will no doubt be affected by it. It is thought, however, that the bill will pass when it comes to a vote.

Ben Butler's Fenian Resolutions-The Senate

Opposed to the Measure.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed fe-day the resolution of General Butler, wnich passed the House a few days ago, welcoming the exiled Femans who recently returned to this country. No action was taken; but the indications are that the committee will report adversely upon them. A majority of the committee, with Mr. Sumner at their head, regard the resonttons as unwise and inexpedient. It is held that such action on the part of our government would

be construed into an afront, if nothing worse, by Creat Britain; besides, it would be contrary to the policy herelofore pursued by the government towards the Cuban insurgents. It would be a sort of semi-recognition of the Fenians and their movement. Mr. Sumner says we would complain if the British Parliament should pass a bill welcoming of the House of Lords or the House of Commons. He repards Butler's resolution with regard to the Fenians as something equivalent,

No Chance for Stenmstep Subsidies. The House Committee on Commerce agreed to day to ask the House to set apart a day for receiving re-ports from that committee. If this privilege is granted they agree not to report any steamship bills, nor the bill relating to the establishment of a federal emigrant bureau at New York. This action settles the fate of the numerous steamship subsidy bills now before the committee, at least for this session. The members of the committee do not regard it as practicable to report and get action upon any of those measures and those having an interest in them have well aigh given them up.
The Alabama Claims Fill.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had another ession to-day on the Alabama claims. They have a bill before them embracing in its provisions the recommendations of the last annual Message of the President, to wit:-That the government assume and pay the claims of private claimants who suffered oy the depredations of the Anglo-rebet cruisers and take its chances of getting the money from Great Britain. There was no action taken of a definite character, but if any bill is reported it will probably be one of this character. The fishery question was also discussed, but no conclusion reached.

Lame Defence of the Chorpenning Swindle. John Cessna, the author of the Cherpenning swindle resolution obtained leave of the House today to make a personal explanation, with a view to seiting himself right before the public Cessna, however, committed a fresh blunder, by attempting to defend the claim, which both houses have just voted is a swindle. Like all men who occupy a false position, he attempted to villify the press, but the explanation only placed him in a worse light thun he stood in before he made it. Messrs. Dawes, Beck and others attempted to reply to O sana, but certain parties in the House, who seemed to be interested in having the matter ended, rejused to allow them to proceed. Transportation in Bond Over the Baltimore

and Quio Railroad. The Baltimore and Obio Railroad Company to-day filed their application with the Secretary of the Cincinnati, and as soon as the bond is executed the transportation of imported goods without appraise-

Mr. Henry Bergh has accepted an invitation to de-liver an address on his favorite subject, viz., "Our Dumb Servants," at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next in Lincoln Hall, Washington. The District of Commbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose headquarters are at Washington, has convened the meeting, at which It is expected a grand demonstration will take place in favor of the humane and Caristian work. The Union League.
The National Executive Committee of the Union

Lengue of America will meet in the city of Philadet pnia on Thursday, February 16, at noon.

The Committee on Appropriations have perfected the Deficiency cill. It appropriates \$10,786,730, exclusive of \$2,750,600 for expenses for collecting the revenue from customs. Of the aggregate sum there are \$719,434 for the Treasury, applicable to Custom Houses; \$70,000 for lighthouses, \$225,000 for public printing and \$102,000 for the Freedman's Bureau.

Personat.

Daniel Pougherty, of Philadelphia, delivered a lec ture on oratory to-night at Lincoln Hall. He was introduced by Senator Sumper. The President, several members of the Cabinet, General Sherman and a large number of Senators and members were pre

Captain Albert De Croot, of New York, was on the floor of the Senate to-day and conversed with save ral of the prominent Senators.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:-

to day:—
Thomas Settic; of North Garolina, to be Envey Extraordinary and Minister Pleatpotentiary to Perut Barbour Lewis, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis, Tenn.; M. Mabily, of Iowa, to be Principal Clerk of Public Lands; James R. Jerome, to be negleter of Land Office at East Saginaw, Mech.; Edmund Erowning, to be Register of Land Office at Indianapolis, in L.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Washington, Fob. 7, 1871. ORNTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDE

Relations, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to provide for the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence by an International Exhibition of Philadelphia. The amendment provides that the United States shall not be illusife for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

Mr. SHERMAN RATIONAL CURENOY.

Mr. CONKLING PROVIDENTIAL THE COMMITTER THE COLUMN THE CHARLEST COLUMN THE COLUMN THE COLUMN THE CHARLEST COL

Nr. A.ORHILL, (rep.) of Vt., thought it bardly fair to low the bame upon Congress. It seemed strain a fast a duty of this and, which

that every man connected with the case should have his day in court. He did not concern the views of the committee, and hoped the resolution world be hald over until to-marrow and printer.

Not. Acquaintra, (rep.) of Va. thought it have his day in the committee, and they have had so many times been Biganed in the Post Office Department, should come to the Post Office Committee, and they know nothing at all shoul it. That committee had made a suggestion, against which he protested. It was that the Court of Claims should have jurished to the court. He had proved himself a secondary, and all the parties engaged with him had shown their utter worthlessings, and he (Mr. Morrill) would not give any of them a chance to come before other Congress of the Court of Claims in the court. He had proved himself a secondary, and all the parties engaged with him had shown their utter worthlessings, and he (Mr. Morrill) would not give any of them a chance to come before other Congress of the Court of Claims in the confidence of the confidence of the committee was read, but his interence from what had been said was that it attouched to justify or excusa the action of the Post Office Department in regard to the Coopening claim. If his understanding of the report was correct he desired to say, emphasically, he when the bell was on its way through both houses that the amount claimed was very amail; the representation made to himself being that it would not exceed \$20.00 in any event. But without relying upon that, when the genifeman at the load of the Post Office Papartment found a claim wheh had great the properties of the proper committee was and ascertish the sense of Congress on the subject. He had officer of the government? He knew Congress would soon meet again; that he could then go before the troper committee and ascertish the sense of Congress on the subject. He had not have that knowledge. Mr. CALERON, (rep., of Pe., said the public should know all that the had right to thow the passage the House, who introduced it there a

Poreign Kelations.

Also a message from the President, enclosing, in response to a Senate resolution copies of the correspondence of our naval commanders in Dommican waters. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT FOR CAPTURED COUTON.

The bill from the Committee on Claims to pay Mrs. Susan Shelby, of Missishippi, for cotton taken from her byt he rebels and afterwards captured by the federal troops, was discussed.

and atterwards captured by the rederal troops, was disMr. Howard (rep.), of Mich., said that, having examined
into the merits of the case, he believed the lady entitled to
be paid. He went on to advecate the claim and to show the
loyally of the claimant, who, he said, had rendered service to
the Union cause at the risk of her life.
Mr. CARENTER thought the defection of Mr. Howard,
who had uniformly led the charges against all these war
claims upon general principles, showed the successors of
opposing them. Rather than continue this piecemeal legis'
at the preserved to indemnify, by a general bil, everyloody
routh of Mason and Dixon's line for all inconvenience and
loss in rights or property from 1-51 to 1857.

A vote being taken it was found that no quorum was
present.

The Senate then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Chorpenning case. Chor penning, he said, was one of his constituents. One of the autorneys in the case, Jeremiah S. Black, had been presiding judge of his district when he (Cesans) was admitted to the bar, and he had full confidence in his intelligence and integrity. He gad also full confidence in the learning and intelligence of another of Chorpenning's attorneys, Mr. Earl. Several of the witnesses were residents of his district. He believed then and still believes that there was money due to Chorpenning; but he did not know that the claim was so large as the award made by the Postmaster General. He had no doubt, however, that the Postmaster General Believed the amount awarded to be honestly and justily due. Mr. Cesan marrated the history of the claim, and contended that it was not true that the claim had been examined and rejected on its merits by Postmaster General Bisir, Itali or Randall. They had refused to considerit, as thad been decided by their practicessor, Postmaster General Brown. He referred to the endorsement of the case by Tresident Buchanau in 1881, in these words:—"After considering this case I do not think the they part as apply the decided by their practices. And they have the calman which mas not been allowed by an decation. I express no opinion at the considering this case I do not think the they part of the claim which mas not been allowed by an decation. I express no opinion at the resident Johnson. duted in August, 1865, recommending that the claim should be taken up and adjusted. He asserted most positively his belief that part of the money due to Chorpenning was still unpaid. He made the explanation without the slighest expectation or intention of chanents or attempting to change the action of the House in the premises, but with an earnest dealer to place on record the reasons of his action. If the had been over reasons or too confiding, or had failed to make more satisfactory explanation of the case at the time, although he was not permitted to do so, he was willing to accept and endure his full shape of any just critician. He did not remember to have seen of the case of the other consideration of the petition in February, judge of his district when he (Cessna) was admitted to the bar, and he had full confidence in his intelligence and integ-rity. He had also full confidence in the learning and intelli-

newed it. Mr. Hill make a statement, but Mr. Arnellel re
GOVERNMENT SALES OF ARMS.

Mr. Sytles, idenol of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the
Navy for information as to the sales of arms, munisions,
ordinance and ordinance stores since the libit of July, 1870,
whether such sales were made at public auction or privately, and without advertisement or competition, &c.

Mr. Arnelle, (rep.) 9: Tenn., objected, and called for the
regular order of business.

whether such sales were made at public auction or privately, and without advertisement or competition, &c.

Mr. Aenell, (rep.) of Tenn., objected, and called for the regular order of bisniess.

PRITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of five hundred citizens of New York against railroad land grants.

Mr. WOOD, them.) of Fa., presented apetition of commission merchants and wholesale liquor dealers of Philadelphia for a repeal of the one per cent tax on sales of spirits.

Mr. Ameler, (rep.) of Ohlo, presented apetition of retail tobacco dealers of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, for the repeal of the special tax on that business.

Mr. Styvenson, (rep.) of Ohlo, presented resolutions of the Cincinnati City Council protesting against the Newport low bridge, and praving for its inadication, so as not to obstruct navigation on the Ohlo river.

PESENTATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COULEN, (dem.) of Ind., from the Commistee on Public Expenditures, reported a buil providing that no accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the accounting officers to act upon any account or claim which shall not have been presented within six years from the date at which it originated, unless the person having the claim was an infant—a remove coet, or a lungile. The second section forbid any person who is or has been an officer, clerk or employed in the public services, the department, or any branch thereof, in Julion be had served, or to give information or impart knowled states.

After considerable discussion the bull was amended so as to apply only to presented within air years from the date at some or impart knowled states.

Mr. Aspen, (rep.) of Mr. from the Committee on Militar y Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the supulsion of candes grade, or a was presented within air years from the passage of the act. The second section was a mended so as to apply only to persons was beauty and the employed the government within three from the continual of the case and globas with re

The report was a fixed to be printed, and its consideration cas postponed until and also the lith test. was postponed until heart the first massion. The Speaker hald before the House Message from the President, calling attention, the recent establishment is derived by the property of policies institutions, unlarged in this character to those of the United States, and "commending that the mainten of the Minister and Secretary of Legation at Berlin the respectively increased to the same as are "loss of at London and Paris.

The recommendation was received with laughter on the democratic side of the House.

democratic side of the House.

Mr. Hooder, tax repeat Dill.

Mr. Hooder, (rep. of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Meass, reported a bill to great the income tax, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. MayArat, (rep. of Teun., objects.)

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Lines.

Mr. Ranball.—When will the Chair allow the motion to be made!

The SPEARE?—It is a privileged motion. The gentleman from Kassachusetts (Air. Hooper) can make it this moment. The bill goes to the Committee of the Whole, and of course, being the last assignment, is at the foot of the calendar. The House can go into committee at any time and by a majority rote hav ande all other pending bills.

The SPEARER—It cannot. A majority of the House can go into committee at any time aside all the prescribe bills to except those which aside all the prescribe bills in succession, except those which have been made special order.

Mr. RANBALL—Cas it be done by one motion?

The SPEARER—It is to the power of the House to do that by a suspension of the rules, and not otherwise.

All. PARSSWOTH—There is a bill on the calendar to repeat the duty on coal and said. I hope the committee will first take up and pass that bill. That bill is for the benefit of the poor man. This bill is for the benefit of the poor man. This bill is for the benefit of the poor man. This bill is for the benefit of the poor man. This bill is for the benefit of the rior man.

Mr. GARTHELD, (rep.) of Oho, asked what would be the effect of going into committee after or before the morning hour.

The SPEARER replied that after the morning hour the bills

Mr. Cox. (dem.: of N. Y.-Will the gentleman allow smend-

into committee of the whole for the purpose of reading the bill.

All, Cox, (dem.: of N. Y.—Will the gentleman allow amendments to be offered to the bill?

The SPERARUL it is not within the power of the gentleman from Massachusetts to prevent the offering of smeindments. The bill cannot be reported back from the committee while there are any amendments to be offered.

Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented resolutions of the homeopathus societies of Dutchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., in favor of the establishment of a national university at Washington, wherein homeopathus as a system of me industrial washington, wherein homeopathus as a system of me industrial the recognized.

All, FAWES presented samettion from the citizens of Springfield, Mass., for the same purpose.

All, PAWES presented samettion from the citizens of Springfield, Mass., for the same purpose.

Messar Washington, wherein homeopathy as a system of the citizens of New York for a law to prevent further law grants to relivend or other corporations, and to present ent grants to relivend or other corporations, and to prevent the public domain for actual settlers. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Hour from the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a system of national education.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a superintentent of national education.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a superintentent of national education.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of Sci.00. Who shall dvide his Since into a smary divisions as the State has representatives in Congress, and for each of these divisions there is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not more than three dollars per day for the time actually exployed. The local Sugerintendent is to select the pace for the school house, and is to purchase or three times for the provide rules in conformity to the law of the Commissioner of Education and are to be formitted a

ders; and if the President be satisfied at the expiration of tweve months that there is established in that State a sutable system of common schools no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax therein.

Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., addresses the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He declared, in conclusion, that he had not, he preparing the bill, a thought of a partisan, personal or political nature. He believed that the country would perial, just as sure as the root that is rotten at the core would perial, if Congress did not deal with the terribe, tremendous cril of ignorance.

The bill went over until to-morrow.

The bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Lawrence, orep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, amounting to \$10.075,525. It was made the second order for Friday next.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

York-Former Churches and Misisters of This City. Vermilyea, of the Reformed Dutch

church, read an interesting paper last evening be-fere the Historical Society, giving his recollections of former churches and ministers of New York. He gave a brief sketch of the city as it existed in his boyhood days, when Frankiert street was the northeastern limit and Chambers street its western, when the "Collect" ran from the "swamp" beyond it were farms with dairies and flocks and herds, and orchards and gardens. The New York of his borhood days was peculiarly protestent. There was but one Roman Catholic and one Jewish church then in the city. Columbia College was then embedded among trees and flowers in Park place, and the Hattery was the great promenade ground for the belies and beauxs of New York. But we must not say that the former days were better than these though we may now modestly a which to trade. But it is the production in the same of the country is abundant currency, while the means of condition in transportation and the development of the production in which to trade. But it is the production in which to trade. But it is the production in which to trade. must not say that the former days were better than those, though we may say modesily that they were not worse. Cherry street on the east side, and Hudson street as far as St John's church on the west were the most fashlonable etreets. A stage ran three times a day from Nassan and Wall streets to Greenwich village. The Court House stood where the present Custom House stands, and there Washington was mangurated. And his (the Doctor's) family has a couple of heiricoms—one of which, a chair, is said to be that on which George Washington sat on that interesting occasion. Hoboken, Jersey City and the upper part of this island supplied the two markets of New York then with meat, vegetables, fruits, &c., and the only means of communicating with those suburbs was by means of rowboats or rope barges.

markets of New York then with meat, vegetables, fruits, &c., and the only means of communicating with those suburbs was by means of rowboats or rope barges.

To the Dutch belongs the honor of introducing Christianity to this continent, Plymoutir Rock to the contrary notwithstanding, and their descendants have done their share to rear this republic, and their monuments are all around. They lost a good deal of honest fame because they did not care to sing their own praises. The Doctor then described the old Dutch Shurches in Nassau, William, Garden, Rutgers and other streets, and gave interesting personal reminiscences of the pastors of those churches. The Episcopalians, churcaes and ministers, were similarly presented. Pishop Hobart and Dr. Milner were specially singled out for description and praise for their purity and simplicity of life and abinty in preaching. How St. Mark's church ever became Episcopal he could not understand. When old Trinity had a spire erected the Jews of this city contributed £5 12s. 3d. The Presbyterians began to exist herefirst in 1707, and their first service was held in a private house, and key Mr. McKenny, their pastor, was acrested for preaching without a license from Lord Cornwall. Dr. Rodgers has been justly styled the Father of American Presbyternaism. He was pastor of "the brick church in the meadows," of which Dr. Gardner Spring afterwards became pastor, and which was removed from Beekman and Park row to Fifth avenue and Thirty-sevenih street about fifteen years ago. Among the Baptists Dr. Parkinson was prominently mentioned and among the Methodists Rev. John Summerield as he saw first saw him at an anniversary meeting in the old City Assembly Rooms was grandly enthusiastic. The Lutherans, Jews, Friends and other denominations not so numerous half a century ago as they are now were also briefy noticed. Excelsior, said the speaker, is the moto of New York; but to attain to greater heights we must have the spirit of simplicity and probity which animated our early foreintainers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1871. The bill amending the charter of the Hudson and He River Canal Company was passed.
BILLS DISPOSED OF.

River Canal Company was passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Prohibiting bone-boiling within the corporate limit of New York city; ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company; thard reading. Amending the charter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champian Raliroad Company; third reading.

Mr. Cheamer moved that the Committee on Municipal Affairs ascertain whether the provisions of the law of Leid Pelative to the passeager depot of the Harlem Ratiroad Company have been compiled with, and to report to that body by what right certain parties have seried public and private property for raid depot, in direct violation of law. Adopted.

Mr. Handensbeden introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs and to give admitional power to the Canal Commissioners for efficient and economical repair and maintenance of the canals.

Bills Passen.

Requiring annual reports from the Westchester County Road Commissioners. Securing payment to laborers on The Loan and Indemnity Company, giving it power to increase the capital stock by a two third vote to \$500,000 after \$500,000 of the stock is paid in.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1871.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:— Providing for laying out private or family cometeries dered to a third reading. Extending the operations of

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN 1870.

[Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Angual Circular.]

We herewith submit our usual statement of the number of failures and the amount of habilities which have been reported during the year 1876, as

compared with those of 1883:-

Stales.	1880.		1870.	
	No. of	Amount of	N . of Fultures	Amount of
labama rkansas alifornia olorado connectioni	16 7 4 61 13	\$101,000 53 000 590,000 1,008 000 201,000	81 4 60 68 14	\$708,66 \$2,66 \$2,640,00 1,820,00 197,9 \$1,60
Dist. Columbia. Iorida. Iorida. Isorgia. Iinois udiana. owa. ausas. entucky ounsiana.	30 173 68 69 16 13	106,000 577,000 4,076 000 1,017,000 684,000 177,000 1,402,000 001,000	7 28 214 86 67 46 75 80	91.40 1.403.00 5.919.00 980.00 783.00 600.00 1.104.00 1.8 6.00
lame. aryiand. assachuseits lichigan linnesota lianislppl lissouri outna	83 97 928 148 8 11 65	842,000 1,285,000 8,124,001 9,3,4,000 667,000 883,000 1,908,000	105 58 2.7 168 48 24 115	1, 574, 01 1, 563, 00 7, 593, 0 8, 2:7, 00 568, 00 296, 00 2, 261, 00
ew Hampshire ew Jersey	15 89 65	199,000 717,000 1,038,000	8 40 93	152.00 961,00 1,121,00
ew York, ex- sping N. etty orth Carolina hilo. ensylvania no te Island. outh Carolina cunessee. seritories exas. ermont irginia 'isconsin	309 221 3-6 18 19 16 12 19 57 69 61	7,135,000 8/85,000 4,663,000 7,844 000 849,600 90 4,000 875,000 575,000 519,000 7,27,000 1,405,000 1,047,000	818 - 265 411 28 21 81 81 65 76	5,692,00 7,95,00 10,981,00 908,00 815,00 621,00 1,40,0 1,173,00 1,173,00 1,107,00
Total ew York city and Brooklyn.	2,581	21,870,000	8,121	667,669,00 20,578,00
Grand total		875,054,000	8,551	888,242,02

Taking the foregoing figures as an indication of

the result of the year's trade, we fear we cannot re-

the result of the year's trade, we fear we cannot regard it as satisfactory. An increase to the extent of twenty-five per cent in failures as compared with 1803, and thirty-three per cent as compared with 1803, indicates a want of success not only as applied to individuals, but must more or less representation for increased to individuals, but must more or less representation of the condition of trade throughout the Coulon; for, when closely examined, the failures in individual instances are much more frequently the result of individual indiscretions, in simanagement, or diskonesty than the result of any wide-pread condition or of a class of circum-kances of general application. But it may be pretty safely concluded that the surplus which has been adoad to the general wealth of the mercantile community by the year's transactions is but triding. The year certainly cannot be set down as one in which this surplus has been seriously impaired; nor, on the other hand has it been much augmented. It may be doubted whether the debt-paying power of buvers has been increased. The assets of the community are certainly not in as available shape as they were two or three years ago. The lines of credit which were tightly drawn during the war and for a year or two subsequent to use close have been gradually loosened, not only by the wholesale dealer, but from the retailer to the consumer; and if a careful examination could be had of the condition of the majority of traders, it would be discovered that "outstandings" formed a much larger portion of the assets of the community than at any time since 1862. It is not improvable that the great bulk of the year brodis are in this shape, and though it by no means follows that they are either unrealizable or of doubtful value, there is no donying the fact that this describation of assets is much more inside to these two conditions than any others which have the substitution apparent on every hand towards over trading, so that authough the year has not been eithed upon within the last gard it as satisfactory. An increase to the extent of twenty-five per cent in failures as compared with callon and transportation and the development of numerous resources all point to an improved condition in which to trade. Rut it is impossible to deny that notwithstanding all those advantages there are two or three elements which need a close scrutiny. A disposition to over-trade, before referred to, is everywhere apparent. In almost every section of the country the number of persons engaged in selling goods is in excessive proportion to the number daying them; and the profits in every department of commerce are shaved down to the lowest possible point, while expenses everywhere and for everything are excessive. The general habit of the community is still that of extravagance—one of the worst heritages of the war—while a dangerous axpansion of credits is not improbable unless closely quarded against. These elements, insidious and in the end disastrous, if allowed to influence the trade of the country in the same growing proportion as they have been allowed to manifest themselves in the last two years, will soon be apparent in the increased numbers of failures; and, at the risk of unfavorable criticism, we venture to call the attention of our subscribers to their importance.

The following comparative statement of failures is incomplete, owing to the war in 1862-5; but the figures for the Northern States and for the whole-Union before and subsequent to these years are interesting.

No. | Liabilities. \$265,618,046 73,503,747 51,314,090 61,755,060 188,632,000 53,043,000 7,898,706 8,578,600 17,625,600 47,450,00

In the above comparison it must be borne in mind that the number of traders now reported has been rapidly increasing, and that in 1870 we had on our books 500,000 reports as against perhaps \$50,000 in 1860. The proportion of faitures, therefore, is not as great as appears at first glance, the ratio now being about one faiture to every 140 persons in business.

Taking a general view of the condition of the country there is much to encourage the tegitimate and conservative trader. The consumers as a class are in a condition of presperity and a large volume of business must necessarily be transacted safety, if prudence and economy and a wise dispensation in granting credits are considered. No one need despair in a country such as ours; wendrous fertility of soil, wide diversity of churate, vast uniceral wealth, case of communication, facility of transportation, increasing importance of manufactures and free political institutions are all assurances of eventual success, no matter under what disadvantages the trade for the time being may labor.

MASONIC.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New York. ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1871.
The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York assembled in this cuty at eleven o'clock this morning. M. E. Grand High Priest John W. Simons, of New York, and all the grand officers, were preof New York, and all the grand officers, were present. The Grand Chapter was opened in due form, with prayer, by the Grand Unapiam. The Grand high Priess and Deputy Grand high Priess sobmitted addresses, which were referred to special committees. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer presented their annual reports, which were referred. The Grand Lecturer submitted a report of his labors during the past year. After the standing committees were appointed the Grand Chapter was called from labor to refreshment, until Wedne day, at ten o'clock in the morning. This afternoon the Grand High Priesthood," and this evening Grand Treasurer John S. Dickerman will give a reception to the grand officers at his residence.

The Executive Committee of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds and supplies for the relief of the suffering population of France, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. The following subscriptions are re-